Tuileries give his royal sister a hint? Royolutions are contagious, and he is on the borders of Spain. If itees he has some ulterior purpose in seeing the perinsula convulsed, we should suppose he would give Queen Isabella a little self advice. These troubles in the Old World may have one good effect as far as we are concerned; they may spur the ambitious monarchs who have ventured to invade the American continent to give up their quixotic schem s on this side the Atlantic.

The Committee of Safety and their Cou-

stitutional Amendment. That the Congressional Committee of Safety, otherwise known as the Committee of Fifteen, and the Committee on Reconstruction, are not infallible in their wisdom, a single day's debate in the House on their proposed constitutional amendment has amply proved. Mr. Thaddeus Slevens evidently thought he was perfect in the sebeme of excluding from the basis of federal representation in any State all persons of any race or color in regard to which black race, for instance—the right of suffrage shall be denied or abridged; but in consenting to its discussion the whipper-in of the House very seen is shown that there is a hole in his sence through which we may drive a coach What becomes, for example, of this saleguard to the blacks in the matter of voting under a property qualification which they cannot meet? This shows that there are other ways of killing a dog besides choking him with butler.

In the House debate on Wednesday last this fact was made apparent to the dullest of radical constitution tinkers. Mr. Lawrence, (republican) of Ohio, contended that the true plan was to make the number of adult male voters in each State the basis of Congressional representation. The original basis of threefifths of the slaves of the South having ceased, the old mode itself of apportioning taxes and representation should pass away. Property, and not labor, was the true basis of taxation. But Mr. Shellabarger, (republican) of Ohio, took still broader ground against the Committee of Fifteen. He opposed their amendment because it authorized the States to disfranchise any race, white, red or black. It is a declaration that whole races of men may be made mudsills, or hewers of wood and drawers of water. It violates the fundamental principles of our government. This is getting sentimentally into deep water, and we begin to see that we are indeed in the midst of a revolution the extent and scope of which cannot be grasped under the previous question.

Mr. Eliot, (republican) of Massachusetts, proposed to supersede the Committee of Fifteen, by amendment expressly providing that the elect ive franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color. This is facing the music ; but how would Connecticut, Wisconsin and other Northern States vote on this question of ratification? This is the speci-tic difficulty which the Committee of Fifteen were careful to avoid. Mr. Schenck, (republican) of Ohio, proposed an amendment of the proposition of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Pike, (republican) of Maine, opposed that of the Committee of Safety. It did not compass the purpose for which it was intended, and they ought to be ordered to try again. Mr. Kelley, (republican) of Pennsylvania, made a speech upon the side see of a constitutional abstracti ing which he thought the President had faller into a slight mistake. Mr. Bromwell, (republi can) of Illinois, thought the committee had allowed its object to be defeated by leaving the door open to a property or other qualification for African disfran

At this point in the debate Mr. Cook (republican), of Illinois, came to the relief of the bulgered Committee of Safety, and insisted that their amendment was just the thing, and the only thing that could remedy the evils discussed. Mr. Marshall, (democrat) of Illinois, said that he saw such indications after the election of Mr. Lincoln as to satisfy his mind that the dominant party desired civil war for the purpose of bringing on a revolution in our political system. He thought, however, that this was not the time for constitutional amendments. Mr. Schenck, taking this g hand, said that if the republican party were revolutionary it was on the side of freedom and equality, and that Marshall bad no right to object. They had no sympathy with those miserable wretches of the South who, making them elves tyrants, had deprived a large portion of the people of their rights. Now was the opportunity to remedy the evil, and they who opposed such efforts would do so only because, in solving the difficulty, the negro would be removed from the arena of politics, and so their occupation would be gone. Thus ended the day's debate, and the House adjourned.

From the evidence thus furnished we conclude that the amendment of the Committee of Fificen is a failure; that to the sentimental radicals it is an evasion of "human rights," and is, therefore, intolerable. But what substitute can be made available? Of the two or three dezen constitutional amendments so far submitted in both houses we doubt whether there is hardly one that will touch bottom in either house. Stevens, though apparently an unreasoning and fanatical radical, has sufficient sagacity not to aim at impossible things. He sees that the alternative between negro suffrage, with the addition of the negroes as a basis of representation, on the one hand, and the exclusion, on the other, of the negroes from representation with their exclusion from the ballot box, is a fair proposition; but if the sentimental radicals will not have it, what is to be done?

We have endeavored to show that the constisutional amendment abolishing slavery is sufficient for all the purposes of equality in civil and political rights; and we think it very probable that after tinkering away at other amendments for a month or two longer, the tinkers of Congress will be driven to this refuge at last. We want no more tinkering of the constitution or the present. There is danger in it while me third of the States are unrepresented—the langer that the instrument will be destroyed. When the excluded States shall have been fully restored, then a convention of all the States for general revision will be in order. In regard the excluded States and the rights of the blacks therein, we have sufficient securities in the results of the war, including the constitutional abolition of slavery.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FOATRES MONROE, Jan. 25, 1866.

The schooler E. C. Johnson is ashore at Ship Shouls

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Passage by the Senate of the Bill Enlarging the Powers of the

Freedmen's Bureau.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Vote Thirty-seven Republicans for and Ten Democrats Against It.

Bill Introduced to Abolish the Washington and Georgetown Municipal Governments.

Continued Debate in the House on the

New Representation Schrme.

Approaching Assemblage of Military Leaders

in Washington. Ac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE PREEDMEN'S BURKAU BILL. providing for an enlargement of powers, and which has been pending in the Senate more than a fortnight, came te at three o'clock this afternoon, as agreed upon yesterday and was carried by a vote of thirty-eight to ten. Mr. Garrett Davis had the floor this morning, and occupied hitmself during the whole of the time allotted in a hoarse and scathing denunciation of the measure.

The brunt of the contest upon the bill in question has h en borne very stoutly by the venerable fon-ator, and he was game to the last. Before a vote was taken Senator Sherman very seriously disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Trumbull, the mover of the bill, by suggesting that further action be deferred satil to norrow, in order that a communication might be lat before the Senate from the Governor of South Caro State for the Freedmen's Bureau. The same sensi in fissh by Reverdy Johnson venturing to hope that South Carolina would be heard from before entering upon any decisive action. At this juncture the suggestion, from the fact that the Senatorial perves of Mr. Trumbull were becoming badly shaken and exaspe rated by a difference from his own opinion possessing were about to be called upon the passage of bill, the indefatigable Davis roused himself for a effort, which was to offer a substitute for the title bitter strife and dissensions between the races and con-ferred a lawless exercise of power upon the Freedmen's Bureau. The Chair very promptly ruled the substitute out of order amid a general laugh.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE WASHINGTON CITY GOVERNMENT. The introduction in the Senate this morning of a bill to resume in Gongress the legislative functions granted to the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the District of Columbia is the first proposition in Congress to withdraw from the citizens of the District the bitter

thrust of negro suffrage. The alternative, if pres will be gladly accepted. The debate on the constitutional amendment was continued to-day, and the bour of adjournment found Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, in possession of the floor of the House for an hour's speech to-morrow. No new light has been shed upon the subject to-day, although eight eloquent members spoke at length upon it. Mr. Hizby, of California, is confident in the belief that something in the way of an amendment may be gotten up which will suit all. Highy sensibly moved at the end of his speech to recommit the knotty amendment to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Stevens naively in-quired what the committee was to do with it, when it was apparent that there were as many opinions upon it as there are members on the floor. Mr. Stevens thinks the committee has been horribly befogged during the past three days. The committee are not the only suffer ers. The debate has been as inexplicable to outsiders a

would have been. Mr. Pemeroy, chairman of the House Committee on Banks and Banking, as reported to be engaged in prepar-ing a bill embodying many of Comptroller Clarke's re-commendations, which will be introduced early next

Major Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade military situation in their respective departments.

A report was in circulation two weeks ago that the President would speedily issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end and civil law restored throughout the late insurrectionary States. His delay in so doing is now attributed to the non-arrival of expected official corspondence from Provisional Governor Hamilton, of

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP. A report is in circulation this evening that General Slocum has been appointed Collector of the port of New All efforts to verify it have proved unsatisfactory, and it must be classed under the head of "sensational

MANUPACTURING STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House, communicates a list of the cities of the United States, with the statistics of their manufactures, including those having ten thousand in-habitants and upwards. It includes one hundred and two cities, beginning with New York and ending with Newport, Ky. The total capital employed is \$417,129,234; hands employed, males 410,920, females 147,000; value of products, \$874,904,827. New York stands the list:-Capital, \$61,212,757; males first in the list.—Capital, \$61,212,107; makes employed, 65,483; females, 24,121; value of pro-ducts, \$150,107,366. Philadelphia employs a cap-tal of \$73,318,885; male operatives, 68,050; females, 50,633; value of products, \$135,979,777. Caccinnate is third in order:—Products, \$46,000,000, capital, \$17,-000,000, in round numbers. Botton—Products, \$56, 000,000; capital, \$12,000,000. The other principal cities 000,000; capital, \$12,000,000. The other principal dises produce as follows:—Brooklyn, \$24,000,000; Newark, \$22,000,000; St. Louis, \$21,000,000; Baltimore, \$21,-000,000; San Francisco, \$19,000,000; Lowell, \$18,000,000; Providence, \$15,000,000; Louisville, \$12,000,000; Richmond, \$12,600,000; Pittsburg, \$11,000,000; New Bedford, \$11,000,000; Chicago, \$11,000,000; New Orleans, \$10,000,000; Marchester, \$10,000,000; Troy, \$10,000,

. THE INDIAN BUREAU. The bill contemplating a transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, and which is now before the Indian Committee of the fenate for consideration, will probably be reported back with the ruggestion that it do not pass. Though the committee have taken no action in the matter, it is generally known that the ma-jority of members of that committee are of the belief that a change as designated above would greatly increase the cost of the operations of the bureau. This bureau comes so manifestly under the control of the War Department that the expected report will excite

The object of the law authorising the sale of pustage samps on credit, as appears from a letter from the Portmaster General to the Chairman of the Senate Fost Office. Committee, is to enable the department to circulate its samps through the States lately in rebellion. He says the sale of stamps to postmarters for cash, and that there are many places where there are not qualified persons who can take the oath to fill the post offices, nor persons of sufficient means to enable

as who cannot take the oath who can furnish good ds, and thus accommodate a very great des etamps. He indicates his intention, if the office passes, to appoint, as far as practicable, assessors, collectors and other officers of the United States. While the composition proposed is small, the penalties provided are severe, as in the case of receivers and custodicas of the public money. He says further:—'It is believed that a measure of the character proposed will not only produce considerable revenue to the department, but will tend to promote a feeling of contentment and subordination among the people of the South rn States, and, at the same trees, protect the department against loss." He in ticates his intention, if the All passes, to

communication from a former, inquiring whether farm products sold in 1864, which had been assessed in 1863, are liable to taxation. In reply, the Commissioner de-cides that there is no provision of law for exempting farm products from tax when sold on account of their having paid a tax already, and in the second place, it is clear CONSCIENCE MONEY.

for a slave released to accordance with an ac conscientious scruples.

One hundred and twenty-six dolfars were als

ed by John E. Stocker, formerly of the Fortiett Massa-chusetts Volunteers, that sum having been overpass him

a former employe of the government, who confesses that, while engaged in the Norfolk Navy Yard, he abstracted articles belonging to the United States worth one

During the past year conscience money in sums varying from one cent to one hundred dollars, in the aggre enting to twenty-thousand dollars, was demited in the vaults of the Treasury.

THE COLORADO NEGROES Senator Evans, of Colorado, says the telegram from W. J. Hardin, colored citizen of Denver, which was pub-lished on Wednesday, makes several falsy impressions: First, that the colored people voted in Colorado prior to 1864. The clause "citizens of the United States" in the franchise law, not having been construed to include them, the colored people did not vote Second, that he, as Governor, was instrumental in de frage, that question not having been raised, and no prac-State constitution makes their exclusion perpetual. on this and all other of its provisions, and imposes no disability on colored people except present ex-clusion from office and voting. He thinks to defeat the admission of the State. The following ex of Colorado, dated January 7, 1866, is significant :-

Notwithstanding my opposition to the admission of Colorado, I hope, sir, that you may realize your most sanguine hope—the admission of Colorado—which will add another bright star to the galaxy of States. Would to God we had given equal rights to all men, then her Postmaster Kelly and Cashler Whiting, of the New

postal service of that city. AMERICAN MINISTER TO GREECE. The President has appointed Captain Nicholas Smith, of Kansas, Minister Resident to Greece, to reside at Atbens. This is the first appointment of a Minister to

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate to-day confirmed Charles R. Dounier, of lown, to be Associate Justice for the District of Washington Territory, and George J. Clarke Postmaster at Los Angeles, Cal.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Piret Bession.

SENATE.

Mr. Dixox, (rep.) of Conn., reported the bill relative to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, with an amendment limiting its operation to the 30th of June, 1868. He asked for the printing of an

tion to several acts, for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the District of

THE SPAT OF COVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ton and Georgetown, and declares that the legislative powers delegated to said cities are hereby resumed, to be by law. The executive officers of the District are provided as follows:—Three commissioners, a private secretary of the President for the District, a solicitor for the District,

ordered.

Mr. Gunna, (rep.) of Iowa, was excused, at his request, from further service on the Committee on Public Lands, Grandythee or a surveillant roam or government. Mr. Scrawa, (rep.) of Mass, presented petitions of the citizens of Pennsylvania saking for the enforcement of the guarantee of a republican form of sovernment, which were referred to the Committee on Roccustraction.

Mr. Hance, (rep.) of N. Y. presented the petition of Paul S. Forber saking relief from a contract for batid ag war vessel, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Neval Affairs.

Neval Affairs.

Mr. Cowax, irep.) of Pa., presented a pention of the citizens of Pennsylvania asking for such action as shall prevent States from making distinctions in dividing the control of color or race, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Cowax also presented a petition in favor of protective tariffs, which was referred to the Committee on Pennsylvania.

tertive tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Flance.

Mr. Havenacce, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee on Yorkel Lands, reported a bill to crease an additional land district in the State of Oregon, which, at the request of Mr. Williams, was taken up and passed.

OULECTION OF SELECTION CLOSES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mess, called up the Fenate bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers dalms, making it a penal offence to charge more than ten deliars for the collection of a soldier's claim for back pay or bounties. Mr. Wilson explained that the bill had been amended a the committee by making it applicable only to the claims of soldiers. Officers, he said, were better capable of protecting themselves than soldiers, besides, many officers had accounts to settle with the departments, which might involve a good deal of labor.

Mr. Naturens, idem.) of bed, denied the right of Congress to requisite the compensation between lenies and attorneys or between employers and employed. It might as well regulate the compensation between denies and attorneys or between employers and employed. It might as well regulate the wages in be paid to the discharged soldiers. Be moved the reference of the till to the Judiciary Committee.

government made right of trial by jury in civil prived the civiru of the constitution, because it deprived the civiru of the counts, because it means to white people of the late justice and oppression upon a freed negroes and to slave States for the benefit of races, because it interests of public treasure, and because it interests of public treasure, and because it was one of these of public treasure, and because it was one of these of public treasure, and because it was one of these of public treasure, and because it was one of these of public treasure, and because it was one of these of public treasure, and because it was one of the second open of the public open of the constitution of the second open of the public open of the constitution of the consti

Vana—Mears, Anthony, Brown, Chamdler, Clark, Conleven, Cragin, Creaswall, Dixon, Doolftile, Fesanaden, Foot,
Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirk,
wood, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye,
Korton, Foliard, Fomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague,
theward, Sunmer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wald, Williame,
Avra—Mears, Bockalew, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks,
Johnson, McDougall, Reddle, Saulsbury, Stockton and
Wright—40.

Mr. Davis asked for the grounds upon which this de-

Mr. TREMELL BOORD to save up the bill to present all persons in the enjoyment of their cloud rights.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., said he would endeaver to call up his resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States to morrow, and would then submit some remarks in reply to he codesigns. Mr. Doctities. The bill named by Mr. Frankull was taken up, and the Feaste, or motion of Mr. Desor, went into executive senses, and econ after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wasernovov, Jan 25, 1896.

mittee on Public Landa was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to restore, at an early day, certain large tracts now withheld from market in the State of Michigan, and to fix their price not exceeding that now fixed by the government for the lands adjoining, and that the proceeds of the sales be retained for radicade purposes.

This ELECTIVE PRANCIES: IN THE DESTRUCT On motion of Mr. PARQUIAR, (rep.) of Ind., it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, with proper restrictions, to exclude from the right of suffrage in this District all persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States, or served in any civil against 7 in the so-galled confederacy.

WILLIAM PRINCIPLE OF MO., offered a preamble secting Mr. BLEGLACH, (rep.) of Mo., offered a preamble section of the Sensts and H. use, that certain persons have been performing the duty, we of officers without taking the oath required by law; ther, fore

Harost Conservations. Asimonames prop. 2000.

Mr. Williams, prep.) of Pa., asked loave to report an amondment to the conservation, that the Hou to of Representatives shall be composed of members sho we overy second year by the snople of the several States, and the relectors shall have such qualifications as shall be prescribed by the laws of Congress to be enacted. Or the purpose. Also an amountment to the constitution, the Congress also kinetic as the laws species to the constitution. As Congress also kinetic as the laws successary and prop. To control of the congress of the congress and also be a second of the persons vested in Congress. To any department thereof, and emforce all obligation. The congress are companying the same on the several States.

power in order that the accordingly of the representation party may be accured.

Mr. Structer, (dem.) of Pa., expressed his surpresent he extraordinary manner in which the billand resolute to amend the constitution are pressed on the consideration of the House. Such propositions to amend organic law are brought to as if this were a State Lee

might as well regulate the major in the major for the control of the property of the major of th

object of the majority was, he said, to give suffrage to the blacks in order that the latter might become their The Ho . without taking any question, adjourned

ARMY BULLETIN.

First Lieutenant J. H. Vandorslice, 14th U. S. I., as of the date of his dismissal. WARRINGTON, Jan. 25, 1866

Hospital Steward H. C. Smith.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1806 Pecond Assistant Engineer W W Heaton to the

DETACUED.

Lieutenant Commander P. C. Johnson, from duties at the Naval Academy, to take effect at the close of the the Naval Academy, to take effect at the close of the academic term.

First Assistant Engineer G M L MacCarry, from special duty at New York and ordered to steamer accadents and acting Master William A Mills, from the Pensacola Navy Yard, on leave of absence.

Acting Knsign Richard Daggett, from duty at League Island, Pennsylvanis, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Pennsylvanis, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Pennsylvanis,

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Acting Ensign Wm. G. Campbell, steamor Hetyel

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer F. W. King, steamer outh Carolina

The steamer Rhode Island is to rail on the list met from Fortress Monroe for St. Thomas and Cope Haytien, to relieve the De Soto as Sagahip of the West India squadron. A list of her officers was published in the HERALD on the 14th inst.

THE SLOOP OF WAR MADAWASKA.

The new sloop-of-war Madawaska, the model vessel of the American navy, was hauled out of the dry flock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a few days ago, and is now receiving her spara. Her machinery is all in, and she to creatly ready to get up steam. The Madawaska will go on her trial trip early in March.

Weather Reports.

Minyman, Jan. 25—An ice bridge has formed at Queber in a clear sheet over the St. Lastenes.
Perraso, Jan. 25—It is anowing. Wind E. N. E. Thermometer 16.
Boaros, Jan. 25—A thick casterly same storm commenced early this morning.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

The Chespest Newspaper and Jest Litte-The Wesselv Restate for the present week, now ready, gives a continuation of the deeply interesting

THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE STORY?" written expressly for it, entitled

"ARNOLD'S CHOICE "

And an excellent story, also written expressly for the WIRELY HERALD, crited "THE HONORABLE CAPTIVE.

the National Capital, with a report of the prings of Congress; The latest accounts of the an Movement, Important Intelligence from Mexi-co, with details of the occupation of the town of Bagdad and the Capture of Four Hundred Im-periations and four pieces of Artiflery, Late and Interest resting Literary, Artistic and Scientific Items; Reli Gardeners; Varieties; Facetie; Valuable reviews of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Cattle and Home Markets, and accounts of all interesting events

of the week.

New subscribers to the WEGELT REPAIR COR the back numbers containing the new Prize Story, "ARNOLD'S CHOICE."

Tunna.—Single auborription, \$2, Three copies, \$5; Pive copies, \$5, Tee copies, \$15. Single copies, Pive cents each. A limited number of advertisements in

Extract of the "Night Blooming Corone." The Corona Grandiflors, from which this famous persons described in a naire of South America, and the most ode forous of tropical flowers. The arona of the living petal gathered when the night does are upon them, is find, into subod and resourced perpetual at the extract.

PHALON & SON, New York.

A. Stone of the Evening.

Here eve was fixed on Mrs. Morgan, her silken, soft and dearling ringlets were served by everythedy at the party. Twee really something new Each out shown like a dismond. What do you not "came from hundreds. "the nothing," said Mrs. M., "but TERRETE" PHYSIOLOGIC "AL HARR RECENDED AT THE BEST PHYSIOLOGIC "I'd don't said the skin or Smeat fabric." "It percents if from falling off, and thickness it." "It percents if from falling off, and thickness it." "It prevents it from falling off, and thickness it." "It prevents it from falling off, and thickness it." "It also only thing that glorifies our hair, and gives us back the besidy of porth."

DEMAS BARNER, General Agent, El Park row. Sold every a here.

heamatiam, Denfassa, Frosted Limbs, all Soc Sold by all druggists. Usual Philadelphia, DENAS BARNES & CO., Agents, Il Park row At the Seventh Regiment Ball-Ladies,

A .- De Grath's Electric Oil is warranted

A .- Snow Boots and All Kinds of Warm of Waterproof Boots and Shoes for ladies, gents and boys, cap at BROOKS, 575 Broadway. H. A. REOOKS, Agent A .- The Great Seventh Regiment Recep-

citings, wholevale and retail or to the trade, with his of prime AND CUPPS: ALSO GENTS, wholevate and cotast.
Goe lady's Collar out free to the trade, with list of price and drawings of different styles.

W. H. WARD, M. Brondway, N. Y.

WILCOX & GIRRS, tol Broadway

All Logal Lottery Prizes Cashed, Draw Batchelor's Hatr Dye .- The Best in the

recit harmina, relative and interest of Mileheura,

Colls, \$3 to \$50 Switches and Greeian luris \$3 to \$25, at PECKHAM'S, 251 Grand street, be-

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, windowsle and retail. No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by utilifed artists.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.

Full principal information, decided and documents will be principally the undersigned to all parties continue the minimal principal principal them. The principal principal theory of the principal principal theory of the principal principal through the principal prin

Mach Siehness With Children

as well as adults, eligibeted tapolity causes, is scrasjoued by worms. BROWN'S "TREMITY OF COMPLETE MY offer

Rheumaticm of Years' Standing in being dely oned by a few decand METUALITY Church SHECKART RESERVED TO MY ACT OF STREET

The Celebrated Diamond Parlor Matches to take to M. M. and M. sent per depart Mysicsele and retail. Manufacturers done to leaf. Has discussed companys of the M. Cartinadi stress.